Jeopardy Game Collection

How to play

Step 1: Prepare the Game Board

- **Categories and Questions: Create a game board with categories, each containing five questions of increasing difficulty and point value (e.g., 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 points).**
- **Digital or Physical Board: You can use a digital presentation (e.g., PowerPoint, Google Slides) or a physical board with cards.**

Step 2: Divide the Class into Teams

- **Team Formation: Split the class into 2-4 teams, depending on the size of the class.**
- **Team Names: Allow teams to choose fun names to build camaraderie.**

Step 3: Explain the Rules

- **Overview: Explain that the game is played by selecting questions from a board and answering them for points.**
- **Turn Order: Establish how teams will take turns. Typically, teams take turns choosing a category and point value.**
- **Answer Format: Remind teams that answers should be given as statements, not questions (e.g., "The answer is the cell").**

Step 4: Start the Game

- **Choosing Questions: The first team selects a category and a point value (e.g., “Epithelial Tissue for 300”).**
- **Reveal the Question: The host (you) reads the question aloud.**
- **Answering: The team that chose the question answers first. If they answer correctly, they earn the points and**

select the next question. If they answer incorrectly, other teams have a chance to answer.

Step 5: Scorekeeping

- Correct Answers: Award the team the point value of the question if they answer correctly.
- Incorrect Answers: Deduct points if you're playing with penalties, or allow other teams to answer.
- Daily Double: If a team selects a Daily Double, they can wager any amount of their points and answer the question for that wagered amount.

Step 6: Final Jeopardy

- Reaching Final Jeopardy: After all the questions are answered, move on to Final Jeopardy.
- Wagering: Teams can wager any portion of their total points based on the category announced by the host.
- Answering: Teams write down their answers after the question is revealed. Once time is up, teams reveal their answers.
- Adjust Scores: Adjust scores based on the wagers and correct/incorrect answers.

Step 7: Declare the Winner

- Highest Score Wins: The team with the highest score at the end of Final Jeopardy wins the game.
- Tie-Breaker: In case of a tie, ask an additional tie-breaker question to determine the winner.

Tips for a Successful Game

- Time Management: Keep the game moving by setting time limits for answering.
- Engagement: Encourage all teams to participate, even if they aren’t selecting questions.

- **Fun and Learning: Ensure the game remains fun, but also educational, reinforcing the concepts being taught**

Score Board Sample


100 100 100 100 100
200 200 200 200 200
300 300 300 300 300
400 400 400 400 400
500 500 500 500 500
MENU
Team 1
0
+ -
Team 2
0
+ -
Team 3
0
+ -
Team 4
0
+ -
Team 5
0
+ -
Team 6
0
+ -

Plant Tissue

Category: Introduction

- 100 points: What is the basic unit of plant structure?
  - Answer: Cell
- 200 points: What are the two main types of plant tissues?
  - Answer: Meristematic and permanent
- 300 points: What is the term for a group of cells with similar structure and function?
  - Answer: Tissue
- 400 points: What is the study of plant tissues called?
  - Answer: Histology
- 500 points: Name the three types of cells found in plant tissues.
  - Answer: Parenchyma, collenchyma, and sclerenchyma

Category: Meristematic Tissue

- 100 points: Where is meristematic tissue found in plants?
  - Answer: In areas of active growth, such as the tips of roots and stems, and in the cambium
- 200 points: What is the main function of meristematic tissue?
  - Answer: To produce new cells for growth and development
- 300 points: Name the three types of meristematic tissue.
  - Answer: Apical, intercalary, and lateral
- 400 points: What is the difference between apical and intercalary meristems?
  - Answer: Apical meristems are found at the tips of roots and stems, while intercalary meristems are found within the internodes of stems.
- 500 points: What is the role of cambium in plant growth?
  - Answer: Cambium produces new xylem and phloem cells, leading to secondary growth in plants.

Category: Simple Tissue

- 100 points: What are the three types of simple tissues?
  - Answer: Parenchyma, collenchyma, and sclerenchyma
- 200 points: Which simple tissue is responsible for photosynthesis?

    - Answer: Parenchyma
- 300 points: Which simple tissue provides mechanical support to the plant?
    - Answer: Collenchyma and sclerenchyma
- 400 points: Which simple tissue stores food in plants?
    - Answer: Parenchyma
- 500 points: What is the difference between parenchyma and collenchyma tissues?
    - Answer: Parenchyma cells have thin cell walls, while collenchyma cells have thickened cell walls, particularly at the corners.

Category: Complex Tissue

- 100 points: What are the two main types of complex tissues?
    - Answer: Xylem and phloem
- 200 points: Which complex tissue is responsible for transporting water and minerals throughout the plant?
    - Answer: Xylem
- 300 points: Which complex tissue is responsible for transporting food throughout the plant?
    - Answer: Phloem
- 400 points: What are the two types of cells found in xylem tissue?
    - Answer: Tracheids and vessel elements
- 500 points: What are the two types of cells found in phloem tissue?
    - Answer: Sieve tube elements and companion cells

Category: Special Tissue

- 100 points: What is the function of secretory tissue?
    - Answer: To produce and secrete substances such as oils, resins, and nectar
- 200 points: Name an example of a plant gland.
    - Answer: Nectarine, nectary
- 300 points: What is the function of latex-producing tissue?
    - Answer: To produce and store latex, a milky fluid that often serves as a defense mechanism
- 400 points: Which tissue is found in the epidermis of leaves and stems?
    - Answer: Epidermis
- 500 points: What is the function of trichomes?

- Answer: Trichomes can have various functions, including protecting the plant from water loss, insects, and UV radiation. They can also help to absorb water and nutrients.

Animal Tissue

Category 1: Introduction & Miscellaneous

- **100 Points:**
  Q: What is the basic unit of life that forms tissues?
  A: The cell.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: How many basic types of animal tissues are there?
  A: Four.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: Which animal tissue is responsible for movement?
  A: Muscular tissue.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: Name the process by which cells in a tissue become specialized.
  A: Cell differentiation.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: Which embryonic layer gives rise to most animal tissues?
  A: The mesoderm.

Category 2: Epithelial Tissue

- **100 Points:**
  Q: What is the primary function of epithelial tissue?
  A: Protection.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: Name the type of epithelial tissue that lines the blood vessels.
  A: Simple squamous epithelium.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: What type of epithelial tissue is found in the skin?
  A: Stratified squamous epithelium.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: Which epithelial tissue type has cilia and lines the respiratory tract?
  A: Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: Identify the glandular epithelium that secretes directly into the bloodstream.
  A: Endocrine epithelium.

Category 3: Muscular Tissue

- **100 Points:**
  Q: What is the main function of muscular

tissue?
A: Contraction and movement.

- **200 Points:**
  Q: Which type of muscle is under voluntary control?
  A: Skeletal muscle.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: Name the muscle tissue found in the heart.
  A: Cardiac muscle.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: What is the structural unit of a muscle fiber called?
  A: Sarcomere.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: Which type of muscle is found in the walls of hollow organs?
  A: Smooth muscle.

Category 4: Connective Tissue

- **100 Points:**
  Q: What is the most common type of connective tissue?
  A: Loose connective tissue.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: Which connective tissue connects muscles to bones?
  A: Tendons.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: Name the connective tissue that stores fat.
  A: Adipose tissue.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: What type of connective tissue is responsible for the transportation of nutrients and oxygen in the body?
  A: Blood.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: Which connective tissue is found in the ear and is flexible?
  A: Elastic cartilage.

Category 5: Nervous Tissue

- **100 Points:**
  Q: What is the primary function of nervous tissue?
  A: Transmitting nerve impulses.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: What is the basic unit of nervous tissue?
  A: The neuron.

- **300 Points:**
  Q: Which part of the neuron receives signals?
  A: Dendrite.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: Name the cells that support and protect neurons.
  A: Glial cells.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: What is the junction between two neurons called?
  A: Synapse.

Human Nervous system

Category 1: Introduction

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The main function of the nervous system.
  A: Controlling and coordinating body activities.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: The two main divisions of the human nervous system.
  A: Central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous system (PNS).
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The type of cells that make up the nervous system.
  A: Neurons and glial cells.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The part of the neuron that transmits signals away from the cell body.
  A: The axon.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The chemical messengers that transmit signals across synapses.
  A: Neurotransmitters.

Category 2: Central Nervous System (CNS)

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The two main organs that make up the CNS.
  A: The brain and spinal cord.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: The part of the brain responsible for regulating vital functions like heart rate and breathing.
  A: The brainstem.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The region of the brain associated with memory and learning.
  A: The hippocampus.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The protective membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord.
  A: The meninges.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The fluid that cushions and protects the brain and spinal cord.
  A: Cerebrospinal fluid.

Category 3: Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The type of nerves that carry signals from the CNS to muscles and glands.
  A: Motor (efferent) nerves.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: The type of nerves that carry sensory information to the CNS.
  A: Sensory (afferent) nerves.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The division of the PNS that controls voluntary movements.
  A: The somatic nervous system.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The nerves that connect the CNS to the rest of the body.
  A: Cranial and spinal nerves.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The group of spinal nerves that originate from the lumbar region and supply the legs.
  A: The lumbar plexus.

Category 4: Autonomic Nervous System (ANS)

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The branch of the nervous system that controls involuntary functions.
  A: The autonomic nervous system (ANS).
- **200 Points:**
  Q: The division of the ANS responsible for the "fight or flight" response.
  A: The sympathetic nervous system.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The division of the ANS that promotes "rest and digest" functions.
  A: The parasympathetic nervous system.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The neurotransmitter primarily involved in the parasympathetic nervous system.
  A: Acetylcholine.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The cluster of nerve cells that regulate autonomic functions like heart rate and digestion.
  A: Autonomic ganglia.

Jeopardy Game 1: Central nervous system

Category 1: Introduction

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The two main components of the central nervous system.
  A: The brain and spinal cord.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: The primary role of the central nervous system.
  A: Processing and transmitting information throughout the body.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The protective layers that surround the brain and spinal cord.
  A: The meninges.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The fluid that cushions the brain and spinal cord, providing protection.
  A: Cerebrospinal fluid.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The network of blood vessels supplying the brain, crucial for maintaining its function.
  A: The blood-brain barrier.

Category 2: Cerebellum

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The primary function of the cerebellum.
  A: Coordination of voluntary movements and balance.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: The part of the brain that the cerebellum is located underneath.
  A: The cerebrum.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The number of hemispheres the cerebellum is divided into.
  A: Two hemispheres.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The type of movements the cerebellum helps to fine-tune.
  A: Smooth and coordinated movements.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The consequence of damage to the cerebellum, often affecting movement and coordination.
  A: Ataxia.

Category 3: Cerebrum

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The largest part of the brain, responsible

for higher brain functions.
A: The cerebrum.

- **200 Points:**
  Q: The two main areas the cerebrum is divided into.
  A: The left and right hemispheres.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The outer layer of the cerebrum, involved in complex thought processes.
  A: The cerebral cortex.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The lobe of the cerebrum responsible for processing visual information.
  A: The occipital lobe.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The part of the cerebrum involved in planning, decision-making, and problem-solving.
  A: The frontal lobe.

Category 4: Medulla Oblongata

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The part of the brainstem that controls vital autonomic functions like heartbeat and breathing.
  A: The medulla oblongata.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: The location of the medulla oblongata in relation to the spinal cord.
  A: It is located just above the spinal cord.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The medulla oblongata's role in controlling reflex actions like coughing and sneezing.
  A: It acts as a control center for these involuntary reflexes.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The role of the medulla oblongata in maintaining blood pressure.
  A: It regulates the diameter of blood vessels.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The effect of damage to the medulla oblongata on basic life functions.
  A: It can be life-threatening, affecting breathing and heart rate.

Category 5: Spinal Cord & Nerve Fibers

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The main function of the spinal cord within the central nervous system.

A: Transmitting signals between the brain and the rest of the body.

- **200 Points:**
  Q: The structure that encases and protects the spinal cord.
  A: The vertebral column (spine).
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The bundle of nerve fibers that carry signals to and from the spinal cord.
  A: Nerve tracts.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The type of nerve fibers responsible for carrying motor commands from the brain to muscles.
  A: Efferent (motor) nerve fibers.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The consequence of a severe injury to the spinal cord, often resulting in loss of function below the injury site.
  A: Paralysis.

Jeopardy Game 2: Central Nervous System

Category: Introduction

- **100 points:** What is the central nervous system (CNS)?
  - **Answer:** The control center of the body, consisting of the brain and spinal cord.
- **200 points:** What is the function of the CNS?
  - **Answer:** To receive, process, and interpret information from the body and to send out responses.
- **300 points:** What is the difference between the brain and the spinal cord?
  - **Answer:** The brain is the main organ of the CNS, located in the skull, while the spinal cord is a long, thin bundle of nerves that extends from the base of the brain to the lower back.
- **400 points:** What is the meninges?
  - **Answer:** The three layers of tissue that protect the brain and spinal cord.
- **500 points:** What is the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)?
  - **Answer:** A clear fluid that circulates around the brain and spinal cord, providing protection and nourishment.

Category: Cerebellum

- **100 points:** What is the cerebellum responsible for?

- **Answer:** Coordinating movement, balance, and posture.

- **200 points:** Where is the cerebellum located?
  - **Answer:** Below the cerebrum, at the back of the brain.
- **300 points:** What is ataxia?
  - **Answer:** A condition caused by damage to the cerebellum, resulting in loss of coordination and balance.
- **400 points:** What is the role of the cerebellum in learning and memory?
  - **Answer:** The cerebellum is involved in procedural memory, which is the memory of how to perform tasks.
- **500 points:** What is the difference between the left and right hemispheres of the cerebellum?
  - **Answer:** The left and right hemispheres of the cerebellum are primarily responsible for coordinating movements on the opposite side of the body.

Category: Cerebrum

- **100 points:** What is the cerebrum responsible for?
  - **Answer:** Higher cognitive functions such as thought, perception, and voluntary movement.
- **200 points:** What is the cerebral cortex?
  - **Answer:** The outermost layer of the cerebrum, responsible for most conscious thought and perception.
- **300 points:** What is the corpus callosum?
  - **Answer:** A bundle of nerve fibers that connects the left and right hemispheres of the cerebrum.
- **400 points:** What is the frontal lobe responsible for?
  - **Answer:** Voluntary movement, planning, and decision-making.
- **500 points:** What is the temporal lobe responsible for?
  - **Answer:** Auditory processing, memory formation, and emotion.

Category: Medulla Oblongata

- **100 points:** Where is the medulla oblongata located?
  - **Answer:** At the base of the brain, where it merges with the spinal cord.

- **200 points:** What is the medulla oblongata responsible for?
    - **Answer:** Vital functions such as breathing, heart rate, and blood pressure.
- **300 points:** What is the brainstem?
    - **Answer:** The part of the brain that includes the medulla oblongata, pons, and midbrain.
- role of the medulla oblongata in vomiting?
    - **Answer:** The medulla oblongata contains the vomiting center, difference between the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord?
    - **Answer:** The medulla oblongata is part of the brain, while the spinal cord is a continuation of the brain.

Category: Spinal Cord

- **100 spinal cord?
    - **Answer:** A long, thin bundle of nerves that extends from the base of the brain to the lower back. function of the spinal cord?
    - **Answer:** To transmit sensory information to the brain and motor signals from the brain to the body.
- **300 points:** What is a spinal nerve?
    - **Answer:** A bundle of nerves that carries sensory information to the spinal cord and motor signals from the spinal cord to the body.
- **400 points:** What is a spinal reflex?
    - **Answer:** An involuntary movement that occurs without the involvement of the brain.
- **500 points:** What is paraplegia?
    - **Answer:** Paralysis of the lower body and legs due to damage to the spinal cord.

Jeopardy Game: Peripheral Nervous System
Category: Introduction

- **100 points:** What is the peripheral nervous system (PNS)?
  - **Answer:** The network of nerves connecting the central nervous system (CNS) to the rest of the body.
- **200 points:** What are the two main divisions of the PNS?
  - **Answer:** Somatic nervous system and autonomic nervous system.
- **300 points:** What is the function of the somatic nervous system?
  - **Answer:** Controls voluntary movements of skeletal muscles.
- **400 points:** What is the function of the autonomic nervous system?
  - **Answer:** Controls involuntary functions like heart rate, digestion, and respiration.
- **500 points:** Name the two divisions of the autonomic nervous system.
  - **Answer:** Sympathetic nervous system and parasympathetic nervous system.

Category: Cranial Nerves

- **100 points:** How many pairs of cranial nerves are there?
  - **Answer:** 12 pairs.
- **200 points:** Which cranial nerve is responsible for vision?
  - **Answer:** Optic nerve.
- **300 points:** Which cranial nerve is responsible for hearing and balance?
  - **Answer:** Vestibulocochlear nerve.
- **400 points:** Which cranial nerve is the longest cranial nerve?
  - **Answer:** Vagus nerve.
- **500 points:** Name the cranial nerve that controls facial expressions.
  - **Answer:** Facial nerve.

Category: Spinal Nerves

- **100 points:** How many pairs of spinal nerves are there?
  - **Answer:** 31 pairs.
- **200 points:** What are the three regions of the spinal cord where spinal nerves emerge?
  - **Answer:** Cervical, thoracic, and lumbar.
- **300 points:** What is a mixed nerve?

    - **Answer:** A nerve that contains both sensory and motor fibers.
- **400 points:** What is the cauda equina?
    - **Answer:** The bundle of spinal nerves at the end of the spinal cord.
- **500 points:** Which spinal nerves are responsible for sensation and movement in the legs?
    - **Answer:** Lumbar and sacral spinal nerves.

Category 1: Introduction

- **100 Points: Q:** The main role of the peripheral nervous system (PNS).
  A: Connecting the central nervous system (CNS) to the rest of the body.
- **200 Points: Q:** The two main subdivisions of the PNS.
  A: The somatic nervous system and the autonomic nervous system.
- **300 Points: Q:** The type of neurons that carry signals from the body to the CNS.
  A: Sensory (afferent) neurons.
- **400 Points: Q:** The type of neurons that carry signals from the CNS to muscles and glands.
  A: Motor (efferent) neurons.
- **500 Points: Q:** The role of ganglia in the PNS.
  A: They are clusters of nerve cell bodies that act as relay points.

Category 2: Cranial Nerves

- **100 Points: Q:** The total number of cranial nerves in the human body.
  A: Twelve pairs.
- **200 Points: Q:** The cranial nerve responsible for sense of smell.
  A: The olfactory nerve (Cranial Nerve I).
- **300 Points: Q:** The cranial nerve involved in vision.
  A: The optic nerve (Cranial Nerve II).
- **400 Points: Q:** The cranial nerve that controls muscles for facial expressions.
  A: The facial nerve (Cranial Nerve VII).
- **500 Points: Q:** The cranial nerve that plays a major role in controlling the heart and digestive tract.
  A: The vagus nerve (Cranial Nerve X).

Category 3: Spinal Nerves

- **100 Points: Q:** The total number of pairs of spinal nerves in the human body.
  A: Thirty-one pairs.
- **200 Points: Q:** The spinal nerve region responsible for controlling the arms.
  A: The cervical region.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The bundle of nerve roots extending from the lower end of the spinal cord.
  A: The cauda equina.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The nerve plexus that supplies the lower limbs.
  A: The lumbar plexus.

- **500 Points: Q:** The type of spinal nerve fibers that carry signals to the CNS.
  A: Afferent (sensory) fibers.
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Jeopardy Game: Reflex Action
Category: Introduction

- **100 points:** What is a reflex?
  - **Answer:** An automatic, involuntary response to a stimulus.
- **200 points:** What is the purpose of reflexes?
  - **Answer:** To protect the body from harm and to maintain homeostasis.
- **300 points:** What is the difference between a voluntary and an involuntary action?
  - **Answer:** Voluntary actions are consciously controlled, while involuntary actions occur automatically.
- **400 points:** What is the nervous system pathway involved in a reflex?
  - **Answer:** A reflex arc.
- **500 points:** Name the five components of a reflex arc.
  - **Answer:** Sensory receptor, afferent neuron, interneuron (optional), efferent neuron, effector.

Category: Types of Reflexes

- **100 points:** What is a spinal reflex?
  - **Answer:** A reflex that does not involve the brain.
- **200 points:** What is a cranial reflex?
  - **Answer:** A reflex that involves the brain.
- **300 points:** What is a somatic reflex?
  - **Answer:** A reflex that involves skeletal muscles.
- **400 points:** What is an autonomic reflex?
  - **Answer:** A reflex that involves smooth muscles, cardiac muscle, or glands.
- **500 points:** What is the difference between a monosynaptic and a polysynaptic reflex?
  - **Answer:** A monosynaptic reflex involves only one synapse between the sensory and motor neurons, while a polysynaptic reflex involves one or more interneurons.

Category: Reflex Examples

- **100 points:** What is the knee-jerk reflex?

    - **Answer:** A monosynaptic reflex that causes the leg to extend in response to a tap on the patellar tendon.
- **200 points:** What is the withdrawal reflex?
    - **Answer:** A polysynaptic reflex that causes a limb to withdraw from a painful stimulus.
- **300 points:** What is the pupillary reflex?
    - **Answer:** A cranial reflex that causes the pupils to constrict in response to bright light.
- **400 points:** What is the gag reflex?
    - **Answer:** A cranial reflex that causes the back of the throat to contract in response to a stimulus.
- **500 points:** What is the Babinski reflex?
    - **Answer:** A primitive reflex present in infants that causes the toes to fan out in response to a stroke on the bottom of the foot.

Category: Reflex Disorders

- **100 points:** What is hyperreflexia?
    - **Answer:** Exaggerated reflexes.
- **200 points:** What is hyporeflexia?
    - **Answer:** Decreased or absent reflexes.
- **300 points:** What is clonus?
    - **Answer:** A series of involuntary muscle contractions.
- **400 points:** What is a reflex arc?
    - **Answer:** The nervous system pathway involved in a reflex.
- **500 points:** What is a Babinski reflex?
    - **Answer:** A primitive reflex present in infants that causes the toes to fan out in response to a stroke on the bottom of the foot.

Category: Reflex Mechanisms

- **100 points:** What is a sensory receptor?
    - **Answer:** A specialized cell that detects stimuli.
- **200 points:** What is an afferent neuron?
    - **Answer:** A neuron that carries sensory information to the central nervous system.
- **300 points:** What is an interneuron?
    - **Answer:** A neuron that connects sensory and motor neurons.
- **400 points:** What is an efferent neuron?

    - **Answer:** A neuron that carries motor signals from the central nervous system to the effector.
- **500 points:** What is a motor end plate?
    - **Answer:** The junction between a nerve fiber and a muscle fiber.

Category 1: Introduction

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The main function of the autonomic nervous system (ANS).
  A: Regulating involuntary bodily functions like heart rate and digestion.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: The two main divisions of the autonomic nervous system.
  A: The sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The type of muscles and glands primarily controlled by the ANS.
  A: Smooth muscles, cardiac muscles, and glands.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The neurotransmitter commonly associated with the parasympathetic nervous system.
  A: Acetylcholine.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The balance between the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems in maintaining homeostasis.
  A: The autonomic tone.

Category 2: Sympathetic Nervous System

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The common nickname for the sympathetic nervous system's response to stress.
  A: "Fight or flight" response.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: The neurotransmitter primarily released during sympathetic activation.
  A: Norepinephrine.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The effect of sympathetic activation on heart rate.
  A: Increases heart rate.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The effect of the sympathetic nervous system on the pupils.
  A: Pupil dilation.
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The sympathetic nervous system's impact on blood vessels in the skin.
  A: Causes vasoconstriction, reducing blood flow to the skin.

Category 3: Parasympathetic Nervous System

- **100 Points:**
  Q: The common nickname for the parasympathetic nervous system's response during relaxation.
  A: "Rest and digest" response.
- **200 Points:**
  Q: The primary effect of the parasympathetic system on digestion.
  A: Stimulates digestion by increasing peristalsis and enzyme secretion.
- **300 Points:**
  Q: The effect of parasympathetic activation on heart rate.
  A: Decreases heart rate.
- **400 Points:**
  Q: The cranial nerve most associated with parasympathetic control over the heart and digestive tract.
  A: The vagus nerve (Cranial Nerve X).
- **500 Points:**
  Q: The effect of the parasympathetic nervous system on the bladder.
  A: Promotes bladder contraction, facilitating urination.

eopardy Game: Autonomic Nervous System
Category: Introduction

- **100 points:** What is the autonomic nervous system (ANS)?
  - **Answer:** The part of the nervous system that controls involuntary functions like heart rate, digestion, and respiration.
- **200 points:** What are the two main divisions of the ANS?
  - **Answer:** Sympathetic nervous system and parasympathetic nervous system.
- **300 points:** How does the ANS differ from the somatic nervous system?
  - **Answer:** The ANS controls involuntary functions, while the somatic nervous system controls voluntary movements.
- **400 points:** What is the fight-or-flight response?
  - **Answer:** A physiological response triggered by the sympathetic nervous system, preparing the body for a stressful situation.
- **500 points:** What is the rest-and-digest response?
  - **Answer:** A physiological response triggered by the parasympathetic nervous system, promoting relaxation and energy conservation.

Category: Sympathetic Nervous System

- **100 points:** What is the main function of the sympathetic nervous system?
  - **Answer:** To prepare the body for a stressful situation (fight-or-flight response).
- **200 points:** Name the neurotransmitter released by sympathetic nerves.
  - **Answer:** Norepinephrine (noradrenaline).
- **300 points:** What are some of the effects of the sympathetic nervous system on the body?
  - **Answer:** Increased heart rate, blood pressure, breathing rate, and blood sugar levels; dilated pupils; decreased digestion.
- **400 points:** Where are the main cell bodies of sympathetic neurons located?
  - **Answer:** In the thoracic and lumbar regions of the spinal cord.
- **500 points:** What is the "mass discharge" of the sympathetic nervous system?

- **Answer:** A widespread activation of the sympathetic nervous system, causing a rapid and intense response to stress.

Category: Parasympathetic Nervous System

- **100 points:** What is the main function of the parasympathetic nervous system?
  - **Answer:** To promote relaxation and energy conservation (rest-and-digest response).
- **200 points:** Name the neurotransmitter released by parasympathetic nerves.
  - **Answer:** Acetylcholine.
- **300 points:** What are some of the effects of the parasympathetic nervous system on the body?
  - **Answer:** Decreased heart rate, blood pressure, breathing rate, and blood sugar levels; constricted pupils; increased digestion.
- **400 points:** Where are the main cell bodies of parasympathetic neurons located?
  - **Answer:** In the brainstem and sacral region of the spinal cord.
- **500 points:** What is the role of the vagus nerve in the parasympathetic nervous system?
  - **Answer:** The vagus nerve is the main nerve of the parasympathetic nervous system, controlling many of its functions.